

SED

To SEDUCE *v. a.* [*seduco*, Latin; *seduire*, French.] To draw aside from the right; to tempt; to corrupt; to deprave; to mislead; to deceive.

That noble minds keep ever with their likes;
For who so firm that cannot be seduc'd? *Shaksp. Jul. Cæs.*
Me the gold of France did not seduce,
Although I did admit it as a motive,
The sooner to effect what I intended. *Shaksp. H. V.*
A beauty-waning and distressed widow,
Seduc'd the pitch and height of all his thoughts
To base declension. *Shaksp. R. III.*
In the latter times some shall depart from the faith, giving
heed to seducing spirits. *1 Tim. iv. 1.*
I shall never gratify the spitefulness of a few with any
finister thoughts of all their allegiance, whom pious frauds
have seduced. *King Charles.*

Subtle he needs must be who could seduce
Angels. *Milton.*
Nor let false friends seduce thy mind to fame,
By arrogating Johnson's hostile name;
Let father Flecknoe fire thy mind with praise,
And uncle Ogleby thy envy raise. *Dryden.*

SEDUCEMENT *n. f.* [*from seduce*.] Practice of seduction; art
or means used in order to seduce.
To seduce them, and win them early to the love of virtue
and true labour, are any flattering seducement or vain principle
seize them wandering, some easy and delightful book of edu-
cation should be read to them. *Milton on Education.*

Her hero's dangers touch'd the pitying pow'r,
The nymph's seducements, and the magic bow'r. *Pope.*
SEDUCER *n. f.* [*from seduce*.] One who draws aside from the
right; a tempter; a corrupter.
Grant it me, O king; otherwise a seducer flourishes, and a
poor maid is undone. *Shaksp. Lear.*

There is a teaching by restraining seducers, and to removing
the hindrances of knowledge. *Saut.*
The soft seducer, with enticing looks,
The bellowing rivals to the fight provokes. *Dryden.*
He whose firm faith no reason could remove,
Will melt before that soft seducer, love. *Dryden.*

SEDUCIBLE *adj.* [*from seduce*.] Corruptible; capable of
being drawn aside.
The vicious example of ages past poisons the curiosity of
these present, affording a hint of sin unto seducible spirits. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

We owe much of our error to the power which our af-
fections have over our easy seducible understandings. *Glavin.*
SEDUCTION *n. f.* [*from seduce*, Fr. *seductus*, Latin.] The act
of seducing; the act of drawing aside.

Whoever mens faith, patience, or perseverance were,
any remarkable indulgence to this sin, the seduction of Balaam,
were sure to bring judgments. *Hammond.*
To procure the miseries of others in those extremities,
wherein we hold an hope to have no society ourselves, is a
strain above Lucifer, and a project beyond the primary seduc-
tion of hell. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

Whereby is evident the easy seduction of men, neither in-
quiring into the verity of the substance, nor reforming upon
repugnance of circumstances. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*
The deceiver soon found out this soft place of Adam's, and
innocency itself did not secure him from this way of seduc-
tion. *Glavin. Scyth.*

Helen ascribes her seduction to Venus, and mentions nothing
of Paris. *Pope.*
A woman who is above flattery, and despises all praise, but
that which flows from the approbation of her own heart, is,
morally speaking, out of reach of seduction. *Clarissa.*

SEDULITY *n. f.* [*sedulitas*, Latin.] Diligent assiduity; labori-
ousness; industry; application; intenseness of endeavour.
Man oftentimes pursues, with great sedulity and earnestness,
that which cannot stand him in any stead for vital pur-
pose. *Hooker.*

Let there be but the same propensity and bent of will to
religion, and there will be the same sedulity and indefatigable
industry in mens enquiries into it. *Saut.*
SEDULOUS *adj.* [*sedulus*, Latin.] Assiduous; industrious;
laborious; diligent; painful.

Not sedulous by nature to indite
Wars, hitherto the only argument
Heroick deem'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
What signifies the found of words in prayer, without the
affection of the heart, and a sedulous application of the proper
means that may naturally lead us to such an end. *L'Estrange.*

The goat, now bright amidst her fellow stars,
Kind Amalthaea reach'd her teat, distant
With milk, thy early food: the redoubt bee
Distill'd her honey on thy purple lips. *Prior.*
The bare majority of a few representatives is often
procured by great industry and application, wherein those who
engage in the pursuits of malice are much more sedulous than
such as would prevent them. *Swift.*

SEE

SEDULOUSLY *adv.* [*from sedulous*.] Assiduously; industri-
ously; laboriously; diligently; painfully.

The ritual, preceptive, prophetick, and all other parts of
sacred writ, were most sedulously, most religiously guarded by
them. *Government of the Tongue.*
All things by experience
Are most improv'd; then sedulously think
To meliorate thy stock, no way or rule
Be unessay'd. *Philips.*

SEDULOUSNESS *n. f.* [*from sedulous*.] Assiduity; assiduous-
ness; industry; diligence.
SEE *n. f.* [*sees*, Latin.] The seat of episcopal power; the
diocess of a bishop.

You, my lord archbishop,
Whose see is by a civil peace maintain'd,
Whose beard the silver hand of peace hath touch'd,
Whose learning and good letters peace hath tutor'd,
Whose white investments figure innocence,
The dove and every blessed spirit of peace;
Wherefore do you so ill translate yourself
Out of the speech of peace, that bears such grace,
Into the harsh and boist'rous tongue of war? *Shaksp. H. IV.*

It is a safe opinion for their sees, empires, and kingdoms;
and for themselves, if they be wise. *Lea.*
The pope would use these treasures, in case of any great
calamity that should endanger the holy see. *Adison.*
Episcopal revenues were so low reduced, that three or four
sees were often united to make a tolerable competency. *Swift.*

SEE *v. a.* [*sees*, Latin; *seer*, Saxon; *seer*, Saxon; *seer*, Dutch.]
To see. *v. a.* [*sees*, Latin; *seer*, Saxon; *seer*, Dutch.]
1. To perceive by the eye.

Dear son Edgar,
Might I but live to see thee in my touch,
I'd say I had eyes again. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
I was bowed down at the hearing of it; I was dismay'd at
the seeing of it. *Jf. xxi. 3.*
I speak that which I have seen with my father, and ye do
that which you have seen with yours. *Jf. viii. 38.*

He'll lead the life of gods, and be
By gods and heroes seen, and gods and heroes see. *Dryden.*
It was a right answer of the physician to his patient, that
had fore eyes: If you have more pleasure in the taste of wine
than in the use of your sight, wine is good for you; but if
the pleasure of seeing be greater to you than that of drinking,
wine is naught. *Locke.*

I see her sober over a sampler. *Pope.*
2. To observe; to find.
Seven other kine came up, lean fleshed, such as I never saw
for badness. *Gen. xli. 19.*

Such command we had,
To see that none thence issu'd forth a spy. *Milton.*
Give them first one simple idea, and see that they perfectly
comprehend it, before you go any farther.
The thunderbolt we see used by the greatest poet of Angl-
tus's age, to express irresistible force in battle. *Adison.*

3. To discover; to discern.
Who is so gross
As cannot see this palpable device?
Yet who so bold but says he sees it not?
When such ill dealings must be seen in thought. *Shaksp. Lear.*

4. To converse with.
The main of them may be reduced to language, and to an
improvement in wisdom and prudence by seeing men, and con-
versing with people of different tempers and customs. *Locke.*
5. To attend; to remark.

I had a mind to see him out, and therefore did not care for
contradicting him. *Adison's Freeholder.*
To SEE *v. n.*
1. To have the power of sight; to have by the eye perception
of things distant.
Who maketh the seeing or the blind? have not I the Lord?
Ex. iv. 11.

Air hath some secret degree of light; otherwise cats and
owls could not see in the night. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Could you see into my secret soul,
There you might read your own dominion doubled. *Dryden.*

2. To discern without deception.
Many gaseous persons will find us out, will look under our
mask, and see through all our fine pretensions, and discern the
absurdity of telling the world that we believe one thing when
we do the contrary. *Tilghson.*
You may see into the spirit of them all, and form your pen
from those general notions. *Pelton.*

3. To enquire; to distinguish.
See whether fear doth make thee wrong her. *Shaksp.*
4. To be attentive.
Mark and perform it, see'st thou; for the fall
Of any point in't shall be death. *Shaksp. Othello.*

5. To scheme; to contrive.
Cassio's a proper man: let me see now;
To get his place. *Shaksp. Othello.*

SEE.

SEE

SEE *interjection.* [Originally the imperative of the verb *see*.]
Lo; look; observe; behold.

See, see! upon the banks of Boyne he stands,
By his own view adjusting his commands. *Halifax.*
See! the sole bliss heav'n could on all bestow,
Which who but feels can taste, but thinks can know? *Pope.*
See what it is to have a poet in your house. *Pope.*

SEED *n. f.* [*sees*, Saxon; *seed*, Danish; *saet*, Dutch.]
1. The organised particle produced by plants and animals, from
which new plants and animals are generated.
If you can look into the seeds of time,
And say which grain will grow and which will not,
Speak then to me. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
Seed of a year old is the best, though some seed and grains
last better than others. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

That every plant has its seed is an evident sign of divine
providence. *Adams.*
Did they ever see any herbs, except those of the grass-
leaved tribes, come up without two feed leaves; which to me
is an argument that they came all of feed, there being no rea-
son else why they should produce two feed leaves different from
the subsequent. *Ray.*

Just gods! all other things their like produce;
The vine arises from her mother's juice:
When feeble plants or tender flow'rs decay,
They to their feed their images convey. *Prior.*
In the fourth part of Staffordshire they go to the north for
feed corn. *Mortimer.*

2. First principle; original.
The feed of whatever perfect virtue groweth from us, is
a right opinion touching things divine. *Hooker.*
3. Principle of production.
Praise of great acts he commends as a feed,
Which may the like in coming ages breed. *Waller.*

4. Progeny; offspring; descendants.
Next him King Lear in happy peace long reign'd;
But had no issue male him to succeed,
But three fair daughters, which were well uptrain'd
In all that seemed fit for kingly feed. *Fairy Queen.*
The thing doth touch
The main of all your states, your blood, your feed. *Daniel.*
When God gave Canaan to Abraham, he thought fit to put
his seed into the grant too. *Locke.*

5. Race; generation; birth.
Of mortal feed they were not held,
Which other mortals so excel'd;
And beauty too in such excess,
As yours, Zelinda! claims no less. *Waller.*

To SEED *v. n.* [*from the noun*.] To grow to perfect matu-
rity so as to feed the feed.
What'er I plant, like corn on barren earth,
By an equivocal birth,
Seeds and runs up to poetry. *Swift.*
They pick up all the old roots, except what they design for
feed, which they let stand to feed the next year. *Mortimer.*

SEEDCAKE *n. f.* [*seed and cake*.] A sweet cake interperfed
with warm aromatick feeds.
Remember, wife,
The seedcake, the pasties, and fermenty pot. *Tusser.*

SEEDLING *n. f.* A vessel in which the sower carries his
SEEDLING. } seed. *Anyworth.*
SEEDPEARL *n. f.* [*seed and pearl*.] Small grains of pearl.
In the dissolution of seedpearl in some acid menstruum, if a
good quantity of the little pearls be cast in whole, they will be
carried in swarms from the bottom to the top. *Boyle.*

SEEDPLOT *n. f.* [*seed and plot*.] The ground on which plants
are sowed to be afterwards transplanted.
To counsel others, a man must be furnished with an uni-
versal store in himself to the knowledge of all nature: that is
the matter and seed; let; there are the seeds of all argument and
invention. *Ben Jonson.*

Humility is a seedplot of virtue, especially Christian-
ity, which thrives best when 'tis deep rooted in the humble
lowly heart. *Hammond.*
It will not be unuseful to present a full narration of this re-
bellion, looking back to those passages by which the seedplots
were made and framed, from whence those mischiefs have
successively grown. *Clarendon.*

SEEDTIME *n. f.* [*seed and time*.] The season of sowing.
While the earth remaineth, seedtime and harvest shall not
cease. *Gen. viii. 22.*
If he would have two tributes in one year, he must give
them two seedtimes, and two harvests. *Bacon.*
The first rain fell upon the seedtime about Ochober, and was
to make the seed to root; the latter was to fill the ear. *Brown.*
Their very seedtime was their harvest, and by sowing tares
they immediately reaped gold. *Decry of Pity.*

Seedtime and harvest, heat and hoary frost,
Shall hold their course, till fire purge all things. *Milton.*
He that too curiously observes the face of the heavens, by
missing his seedtime, will lose the hopes of his harvest. *Atterb.*

SEE

SEEDLING *n. f.* [*from seed*.] A young plant just risen from
the seed.

Carry into the shade such seedlings or plants as are for their
choiceness reserved in pots. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*
SEEDNESS *n. f.* [*from seed*.] Seedtime; the time of sowing,
Blossoming time
From the seedness the bare fallow brings
To teeming foison. *Shaksp. Measure for Measure.*

SEEDSMAN *n. f.* [*seed and man*.] The sower; he that scat-
ters the seed.
The higher Nilus swells
The more it promises: as it ebbs, the seedman
Upon the slime and ooze scatters his grain,
And shortly comes to harvest. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

SEEDY *adj.* [*from seed*.] Abounding with seed.
SEE'ING *n. f.* [*from see*.] Sight; vision.
Love adds a precious seeing to the eye. *Shaksp. Lear.*

SEE'ING *adv.* [*from see*, French; from *see*.] It would be
SEE'ING that. } more grammatically written, as in French,
seen that, or provided that. } Since, fish; it being so that
Why should not they be as well victualled for long time;
as the ships are usually for a year, seeing it is easier to keep
victuals on land than water? *Spenser on Ireland.*

How shall they have any trial of his doctrine, learning,
and ability to preach, seeing that he may not publicly either
teach or exhort, because he is not yet called to the mi-
nist'ry? *Whitgift.*
Seeing every nation affords not experience and tradition
enough for all kind of learning, therefore we are taught the
languages of those people who have been most industrious af-
ter wisdom. *Milton on Education.*

Seeing they explained the phenomena of vision, imagina-
tion, and thought, by certain thin fleeces of atoms that flow
from the surfaces of bodies, and by their subtlety penetrate
any obstacle, and yet retain the exact lineaments of the several
bodies from which they proceed: in consequence of this hy-
pothesis they maintained, that we could have no phantasy of
any thing, but what did really subsist either intire or in its
several parts. *Bentley's Sermons.*

TO SEEK *v. a.* [*pret. I sought*; part. pass. sought.] [*secan*, Sax.
suchen, Dutch.]
1. To look for; to search for.
He did range the town to seek me out. *Shaksp. Lear.*
I have a venturesome fairy, that shall seek
The squirrel's hoard, and fetch thee thence new nuts. *Shaksp.*
Because of the money returned in our sacks, are we brought
in, that he may seek occasion against us, and take us for bond-
men. *Gen. xliii. 18.*
He seeketh unto him a cunning workman, to prepare a gra-
ven image. *Jf. xl. 20.*
Seek thee a man which may go with thee. *Jf. v. 3.*
The king meant not to seek out nor to decline fighting with
them, if they put themselves in his way. *Clarendon.*

Sweet peace, where dost thou dwell?
I humbly crave,
Let me once know;
I sought thee in a secret cave,
And ask'd if peace were there. *Herbert.*

So fatal 'twas to seek temptations out!
Most confidence has still most cause to doubt. *Dryden.*
We must seek out some other original of power for the go-
vernment of politticks than this of Adam, or else there will be
none at all in the world. *Locke.*

2. To solicit; to endeavour to gain.
Others tempting him, sought of him a sign. *Lu. xi. 16.*
The young lions roar after their prey, and seek their meat
from God. *Pf. civ. 21.*
God hath bid dwell far off all anxious cares,
And not molest us, unless we ourselves
Seek them with wandering thoughts. *Milton.*

Of our alliance other lands desir'd,
And what we seek of you, of us requir'd. *Dryden.*
3. To go to find.
Let us seek death, or, he not found, supply
His office. *Milton.*

Dardanus, though born
On Latian plains, yet sought the Phrygian shore. *Dryden.*
Like fury seiz'd the rest; the progress known;
All seek the mountains, and forsake the town. *Dryden.*
Since great Ulysses sought the Phrygian plains;
Within these walls inglorious silence reigns. *Pope.*
Indulge one labour more,
And seek Atreides on the Spartan shore. *Pope.*

4. To pursue by secret machinations.
I had a son,
Now outlaw'd from my blood; he sought my life. *Shaksp.*
David saw that Saul was come out to seek his life. *1 Sa. xxiii.*

TO SEEK *v. n.*
1. To make search; to make inquiry; to endeavour.
Seek ye out of the book of the Lord, and read. *Jf. xxxiv.*
Why should he mean me ill, or seek to harm? *Milton.*